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Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft
Cosmetic Research

Prof. Dr. med. H. Tronnier
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der Städtischen Kliniken
Beurhausstraße 40

4600 Dortmund

Frankfurt/M., September 8, 1976

Phototoxicity study of Octopirox

Dear Professor Tronnier,

as agreed upon on the occasion of our conference on August 25, 1976, we are sending you under separate cover a solution (approximately 200 ml) of Octopirox in water/isopropanol with the request of performing a phototoxicity test in a total of ten test persons with healthy skin.

The composition of the solution is as follows:

49.95 wt. % water
49.95 wt. % isopropanol
0.10 wt. % Octopirox

The study should be performed according to the method of Prof. Jung, i.e. the solution should be applied onto the skin and the treated sites should be submitted to ray treatment one hour later

a) with the Ultravitalux lamp (UV-B)
b) in the PUVA box (UV-A).

Parallel to this procedure, untreated sites should be submitted to ray treatment with UV-A or UV-B, and one site should only be treated with the test compound but should not be submitted to ray treatment.

Thanking you in advance for your effort,

we remain sincerely yours

signed:

Dr Rodenberg Dr Futterer

	UV-B		UV-A	
	with	without	with	without
Test person 1	120 sec.	120 sec.		
Test person 2	105 sec.	105 sec.	15 min.	15 min.
Test person 3	150 sec.	150 sec.	Ø	Ø
Test person 4	90 sec.	90 sec.	Ø	Ø
Test person 5	105 sec.	105 sec.	Ø	Ø
Test person 6	150 sec.	150 sec.	Ø	Ø
Test person 7	150 sec.	150 sec.	Ø	Ø

Results:

No increase in erythema thresholds were observed in the UV-B. In the UV-A, the only visible reaction was not increased. All other sites, i. e. the treated and control sites, showed no reactions.

Evaluation:

The results of this study have shown no indication of phototoxic properties of Octopirox either in the UV-B or the UV-A range.

signed:

Prof. Tronnier